

FAQs
Topic- Dispute Resolution

Category A. Court Litigation (Pillar I Quality of Regulations)

B-Ready assessment area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<p>Time Standards - Serving a complaint on the defendant</p>	<p>Section 27, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015.</p> <p>Section 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applicable to commercial disputes under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, provides that where a suit has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed on such day not beyond thirty days from date of the institution of the suit.</p>	<p>CPC, 1908: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2191 ; Commercial Courts Act, 2015: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2156</p>
<p>Time Standards - Filing a statement of defense</p>	<p>Order VIII, Rule 1, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015.</p> <p>According to Order VIII, Rule 1 of CPC, 1908, as applicable to commercial disputes under Commercial Courts Act, 2015, the Defendant is required to present a written statement of his defence within 30 days from the date of service of summons. Further, proviso to rule 1 provides that where the defendant fails to file the written statement within 30 days, he shall be allowed to file the written statement on such other day, as may be specified by the Court, but which shall not be later than 120 days from the date of service of summons and on expiry of 120 days from the date of service of summons, the defendant shall forfeit the right to file the written statement and the Court shall not allow the written statement to be taken on record.</p>	<p>https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2191 ; https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2156?view_type=search&col=123456789/1362</p>
<p>Time Standards - Submitting a judgment</p>	<p>Order XX, Rule 1 of Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015.</p> <p>Order XX, Rule 1 of CPC, 1908, as applicable to commercial disputes under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 provides that the Commercial Court, Commercial Appellate Court, Commercial Division or Commercial Appellate Division, as the case may be, shall within ninety days of the conclusion of arguments, pronounce judgment and copies thereof shall be issued to all parties to the dispute through electronic mail or otherwise.</p>	
<p>Time Limit on Suggesting Evidence- Existence of a time limit on suggesting evidence</p>	<p>Order XI- Rule (1)(5) and Rule (1)(10), Order XVIII- Rule 4, Order XIX- Rule 4, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015.</p> <p>Order XI Rule (1)(5) of CPC, 1908 as applicable to commercial disputes under Commercial Courts Act, 2015 provides that plaintiff shall generally not be allowed to rely on documents, which were in plaintiff's power, possession, control or custody & not disclosed along with plaint or within any period extended by court.</p> <p>Similar provision exists with respect to defendant under Order XI Rule (1) (10) of CPC, 1908 as applicable to commercial disputes.</p>	

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	Further, Order XVIII, Rule 4 & Order XIX Rule 4, of CPC, 1908 as amended by Commercial Courts Act, 2015 <i>inter-alia</i> also as a norm empower court to regulate evidence including additional evidence, which can only be adduced in exceptional circumstances.	
Limitations on Adjournments - Restricted grounds for adjournments	Rule 2, Proviso, Clause (b), Order XVII, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015. Clause (b) of proviso to Rule 2 of Order XVII of CPC, 1908 provides that “no adjournment shall be granted at the request of a party, except where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party”.	
Limitations on Adjournments - Maximum number of adjournments	Rule 1 of Order XVII of CPC, 1908 provides that the court may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of the suit grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit for reasons to be recorded in writing but no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the suit.	
Holding a Pre-Trial Conference	Rule 1, Order XVA, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015. Rule 1 of Order XVA of CPC, 1908 provides that in commercial cases, the Court shall hold the first Case management hearing not later than four weeks from the date of filing of affidavit of admission or denial of documents by all parties to the suit. During the Case Management Hearing, the court may <i>inter-alia</i> frame issues, fix dates for various stages of the case, set time limits for parties, list witnesses etc.	
Availability of a Default Judgment	Order VIII, Rule 10, Order IX, Rule 6(1)(a), Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 16, Commercial Courts Act, 2015. Order VIII Rule 10 of CPC, 1908 as applicable to commercial disputes under Commercial Courts Act, 2015 provides that where any party from whom a written statement is required under rule 1 or rule 9 fails to present the same within time permitted or fixed by Court, Court shall pronounce judgment against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit. The proviso also states that no Court shall make an order to extend time provided under Rule 1 of the Order for filing of the written statement. Also Rule 6(1)(a) of Order IX of CPC, 1908 where defendant does not appear on the day fixed in summons then court may make an order that the suit be heard <i>ex parte</i> if it is proved that summons was duly served on defendant.	
Facilitated Cross-Border Proceedings - Permitting the use of apostilles	The Hague Apostille Convention, 1961 , to which India is a member, abolishes the requirement of legalization of foreign documents for use in any member country, once an Apostille certificate (including e-Apostille) has been issued by a competent authority of the country where the document originates.	

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<p>Facilitated Cross-Border Proceedings</p> <p>- Allowing for recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments</p>	<p>Section 13, 14 and 44A, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</p> <p>Section 13 of CPC 1908 states that a foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the parties with certain exceptions.</p> <p>Section 14 further provides for presumption as to foreign judgments on production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment.</p> <p>Section 44A also provides that where a certified copy of any superior court of a reciprocating territory has been filed in a District Court, the decree may be executed in India as if it had been passed by the District Court.</p>	
<p>Facilitated Cross-Border Proceedings</p> <p>- Not requiring a security from a foreign judgment creditor</p>	<p>Section 13, 14 and 44A, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</p> <p>Sections 13 which provides for situations when foreign judgment is not conclusive,</p> <p>Section 14 which provides for presumption as to foreign judgments and Section 44A of CPC, 1908 which provides for execution of decrees passed by Courts in reciprocating territory, do not stipulate any such requirement.</p> <p>However, India is not a party to Judgment convention, 2019.</p>	
<p>Facilitated Cross-Border Proceedings</p> <p>- Grounds for denying recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments</p>	<p>Section 13, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</p> <p>Sections 13 states that foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated with certain exceptional situations when foreign judgment is not conclusive. Accordingly, generally the legal framework may not allow the court to deny recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment on the grounds of error of law or error of fact, <i>i.e.</i>, authorize it to review a foreign judgment on the merits, which may be denied only in conditions provided under Section 13.</p> <p>However, India is not a party to Judgment convention, 2019.</p>	
<p>Streamlined Enforcement Proceedings</p> <p>- Powers of enforcement agents to seize the debtor's monetary claims toward a third party</p>	<p>Section 60, Order XXI, Rule 46 to 46-I, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</p> <p>Order XXI, Rule 46 to 46-I provides for various aspects of payment under a garnishee order. A garnishee order is issued by the court of law to the third party in a suit, compelling him to pay a certain amount directly to the creditor instead of paying it to the debtor. Further, section 60 of CPC lists out the property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.</p>	
<p>Streamlined Enforcement Proceedings</p> <p>- Powers of enforcement agents to seize the</p>	<p>Section 60, Order XXI, Rule 46 to 46-I, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</p> <p>Section 60 of the CPC, 1908 provides for the properties of the judgment debtor which can be attached or sold in execution of a decree and includes lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory</p>	

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debtor's financial instruments, such as bonds and stocks	notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in a corporation and all other saleable property, movable or immovable, subject to the exceptions provided therein. Accordingly, bonds and stocks are liable for attachment under Section 60. Also, Order XXI Rule 46 of the CPC provides for the attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment debtor.	
Protection Against Interference with Judges' Work - Preventing the chairperson of a court from interfering with the adjudication by other judges	The Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 22.07.2021 in Somesh Chaurasia v. State of M.P. (AIR 2021 SC 3563) has observed that "The functioning of the judiciary as an independent institution is rooted in the concept of separation of powers. Individual judges must be able to adjudicate disputes in accordance with the law, unhindered by any other factors. Thus, for that reason independence of judiciary is the independence of each and every judge. The independence of individual judges also encompasses that they are independent of their judicial superiors and colleagues."	
Protection Against Interference with Judges' Work - Precluding the commencement of disciplinary proceedings against judges for reasons solely related to how they apply and interpret the law	Section 3 (1), Judges (Protection) Act, 1985. Section 3 (1) of the Judges (Protection) Act, 1985 <i>inter alia</i> prescribes that "no court shall entertain or continue any civil or criminal proceeding against any person who is or was a Judge for any act, thing or word committed, done or spoken by him when, or in the course of, acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official or judicial duty or function."	
Disclosure of Assets by Judges - Obligation for judges to disclose their assets on an annual basis	All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968; Disclosure of Assets, Resolution of the Full Court of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Declaration of assets in form of real estate or investments are made by judges of Delhi High Court to Chief Justice of High Court in accordance with Full Court of Supreme Court Resolution adopted by Full Court of High Court of Delhi. Further, All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968 are applicable to Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service, appointed as District Judges (Commercial Court). As per Rule 16, filing of Property Returns on joining Service, annual immovable property returns and intimations of transactions exceeding particular monetary limit are made by these judges.	
Code of Ethics for Judges	Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct; All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968. The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct as adopted by the United Nations Social and Economic Council are standards for ethical conduct of judges. The six core values are: (i) Independence; (ii) Impartiality; (iii) Integrity; (iv) Propriety; (v) Equality; and (vi) Competence and Diligence. Further, the All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968, which have provisions related to ethics, are applicable to Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service who are appointed as District Judges (Commercial Court).	https://www.unodc.org/documents/ji/trainin g/bangaloreprinciples.pdf ; https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/1362/simple-search?query=THE%20ALL%20INDIA%20SERVICES%20(CONDUCT)%20Rules,%201968&searchradio=rules

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Code of Ethics for Enforcement Agents	Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. A judgment/decree is enforced under the Orders of the Executing Court under CPC, 1908. The Court Bailiffs who execute the decree are public servants and are governed by applicable conduct rules i.e. Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964, which inter-alia contain detailed provisions governing ethics and standards required to be maintained.	
Existence of a Judicial Whistleblowing Policy	Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014. The provisions of the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014 cover all the judges except the judges of the Supreme Court of India and High Courts. Thus, all the judicial officers of district and subordinate courts across the country are covered under the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014. The Act is however yet to be brought into force.	
Equal Rights for Men and Women in Commercial Litigation	Neither the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 nor CPC, 1908 contain any express or implied provision conferring different rights on men and women.	
Environmental Disputes - Expanded range of remedies in environmental disputes	Section 15, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010; Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991; M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Tanneries Case); Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board v. Sterlite Industries (Civil Appeal No 4763-4764 / 2013). Section 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 gives National Green Tribunal (NGT) the power to order relief, compensation and restitution. Accordingly, power to issue additional remedies, beyond pecuniary damages such as fines and compensation, in order to address specific nature of environmental damage, are available with NGT. Further, as regards restraining orders (Injunctive Relief) courts, including NGT, High Courts & Supreme Court, have power to restrain ongoing or proposed environmentally harmful activities. Case Laws: In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Tanneries Case) and In Civil Appeal No 4763-4764 of 2013 -Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board v. Sterlite Industries.	

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Category B. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (Pillar I Quality of Regulations)

B-Ready assessment area	Relevant Provisions	Links
Arbitration in Disputes with Public Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises - Arbitration in commercial disputes with public bodies and state-owned enterprises	Both in domestic and international commercial arbitration. Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, there is no statutory bar (express or implied) on parties agreeing for arbitration in disputes wherein one of the parties is a State-owned enterprise or public body.	
Arbitration in Disputes with Public Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises - Arbitration in investment disputes with the State, its public bodies, and state-owned enterprises	The Bilateral Investment Treaties entered into with certain countries provide for dispute resolution through investor state dispute settlement including arbitration for investment disputes. However, India is not a signatory to the ICSID Convention.	
Openness of Arbitration - Allowing the parties to freely select a legal counsel	Both in domestic and international commercial arbitration, legal framework, does not limit scope of representing a party only to legal counsels. They may choose persons of any qualification, including legal counsels to represent them. There may be no requirement of having a foreign counsel for domestic arbitration disputes between two Indian parties. BCI Rules for registration and regulation of foreign lawyers/law firms in India, 2022 as amended in 2025, permit entry of foreign lawyers but not before courts in terms of said Regulations. Further, the Hon'ble SC in BCI Vs. A.K. Balaji and Ors [MANU/SC/0239/2018] has laid down and clarified position and conditions with respect to foreign counsels/lawyers appearing in arbitration matters.	
Incorporation of the Principle "Kompetenz-Kompetenz"	Section 16, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Both in domestic and international commercial arbitration, where Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 applies. Section 16 of the Act, provides for competence of arbitral tribunal to rules on its own jurisdiction and accordingly incorporates principle of Kompetenz-Kompetenz.	https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/1978
Court Support with Evidence in Arbitration	Section 27, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Both in domestic and international arbitration. Section 27 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, provides that the arbitral tribunal or a party with the approval of the arbitral tribunal, may apply to courts for assistance in taking evidence including production of documents.	

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<p>Recognition and Enforcement of Interim and Partial Arbitral Awards - Recognition and enforcement of interim awards</p>	<p>Section 2 (1) (c) and 31(6), Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Both in domestic and international commercial arbitration, where the place of arbitration is in India. Section 2 (1)(c) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 provides that the term arbitral award includes interim award. Further, section 31(6) of the Act provides that the Arbitral tribunal may, at any time during the arbitral proceedings, make an interim arbitral award on any matter with respect to which it may make a final arbitral award. Since the term arbitral award include interim award, an interim award can also be enforced in the same manner as an arbitral award.</p>	
<p>Recognition and Enforcement of Interim and Partial Arbitral Awards - Recognition and enforcement of partial awards</p>	<p>Section 2 (1) (c) and 31(6), Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Both in domestic and international arbitration, where the place of arbitration is in India. According to Section 2 (1)(c) read with 31(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 the term arbitral award includes an interim award, which can be a partial award as well and therefore is enforceable as an arbitral award under the Act.</p>	
<p>Recognition and Enforcement of Final Arbitral Awards - Grounds for setting aside, annulment, or vacating a domestic arbitral award</p>	<p>Section 34, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, provides only for limited grounds for recourse to a court against an arbitral award, for setting aside such an award as per UNCITRAL model law. Section 34 (2A) of the Act specifically provides that arbitral award arising out of arbitrations other than international commercial arbitrations, may also be set aside by Court, if Court finds that award is vitiated by patent illegality appearing on face of the award, however an award shall not be set aside merely on ground of an erroneous application of law or by reappraisal of evidence.</p>	
<p>Recognition and Enforcement of Final Arbitral Awards - Grounds for denying recognition and enforcement a foreign arbitral award</p>	<p>Section 48 and 57, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Section 48 and 57 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 provide only for limited grounds for refusal to enforce foreign awards under New York Convention and Geneva Convention respectively.</p>	
<p>Parties' Autonomy in Mediation - Voluntary nature of commercial mediation</p>	<p>Section 12A, Commercial Courts Act, 2015; Rule 3, Commercial Courts (Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules, 2018.</p> <p>The outcome of settlement in mediation as such is not mandatory and the Parties may not arrive at a solution, given the voluntary nature of this ADR mechanism. They are free not to participate, they can withdraw and there are no sanctions attached for this action.</p>	

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<p>Parties' Autonomy in Mediation - Allowing the parties to freely select mediators</p>	<p>Section 63, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>In the presently applicable Part III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, governing conciliation, there is no statutory bar or condition regarding appointment or otherwise of a conciliator of a particular nationality and profession except under Section 63, which inter-alia states that with respect to a sole or third conciliator, suitable institution or person shall take into account the advisability of appointing a conciliator of a nationality other than the nationalities of the parties. Also, as far as aspect of profession is concerned there does not seem to be any statutory bar in this regard, be it mediation or conciliation.</p>	
<p>Disclosure of Conflict of Interest by the Mediator</p>	<p>Section 64, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Proviso to Section 64 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, provides that considerations as are likely to secure appointment of an independent and impartial conciliator are to be given regard to.</p> <p>Further, Rule 12 of the Commercial Courts (Pre Institution and Mediation Settlement) Rules, 2018, inter-alia provides for the disclosure of conflict of interest by the mediator.</p>	
<p>Inadmissibility of Using Suggestions and Statements Made for the Purpose of Mediation in Other Proceedings</p>	<p>Section 81, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996; Rule 9, Commercial Courts (PIMS) Rules, 2018.</p> <p>Section 81 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 dealing with conciliation, bars parties from relying or introducing as evidence regarding suggestions, admissions, proposals etc. in arbitral or judicial proceeding.</p> <p>Further, Rule 9 of the Commercial Courts (PIMS) Rules, 2018 provides that mediator, parties or their authorized representatives or Counsel shall maintain confidentiality about the mediation and the Mediator shall not allow stenographic or audio or video recording of the mediation sittings.</p>	
<p>Recognition and Enforcement of Mediation Agreements - Streamlined enforcement regime for mediation settlement agreements</p>	<p>Section 89, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Rule 25, Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Rules, 2004; Section 30, 36(1) and 74, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.</p> <p>Both in court-annexed mediation and private mediation. Section 89 of CPC, 1908 read with Rule 25 of the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Rules, 2004 inter-alia provides for settlement of disputes through mediation in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Section 74 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 also provides that the</p>	

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	settlement agreement shall have the same status and effect as if it is an arbitral award on the substance of the dispute rendered by an arbitral tribunal under section 30. Further, under Section 36(1) of the Act, an arbitral award is enforceable as a decree of the Court with no further procedural formalities. The arbitral award may be challenged on very limited grounds as per Section 34.	

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Category C. Court Litigation (Pillar II Public Services)

B-Ready assessment area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<p>Existence of a Commercial Court or Division</p>	<p>49 dedicated Commercial Courts (at District Judge level) have been constituted in Delhi. Further, Commercial Division has been established at High Court of Delhi and six Benches of Single Judges are also functional.</p> <p>Section 3 of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 deals with constitution of Commercial Courts and section 4 deals with constitution of Commercial Division in all High Courts, having ordinary original civil jurisdiction. According to section 2 (1)(i) read with section 12, commercial disputes of specified value which shall not be less than 3 lakh are to be dealt by the commercial Courts at the first instance level.</p>	
<p>Automated Random Assignment of Cases</p>	<p>Case Information System (CIS 3.2) software.</p>	<p>The detailed data with respect to Commercial Courts (at District Judge Level) in Delhi otherwise is also available at https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/comcourt</p> <p>Link reflecting the number of cases allocated randomly for the month of August 2025: https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/RWUxTjEvVmN0TXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGQU4vdDNNMWx6c1BLend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvK2JuNzBOKON3ekVYSmxuUDAvVCswYjdOTGIIODJ2VmV1bUlmSFNieDNTaTRQb1J6TjFBa2J6cVdtZjVtUXVuaXI4RDhMTzJ3cjNaRGNKRjZaZWc5N1BnPT0_EQUALS</p>
<p>Access to Justice for Micro and Small Businesses - Establishment of a small claims court or procedure</p>	<p>At present, Small Cause Courts are established under the provisions of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887 for expeditious adjudication of small cause cases are functioning in all the districts in Delhi District Courts.</p>	<p>For example, the link reflecting list of judges including for Small Causes Court is below: https://rohini.dcourts.gov.in/list-of-judges/</p>
<p>Access to Justice for Micro and Small Businesses - Self-representation before a small claims court or procedure</p>	<p>Rule 1, Order III, Civil Procedure Code, 1908; Section 32, Advocates Act, 1961.</p> <p>Rule 1 of the Order III of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 provides that any appearance, application or act may be made or done by a party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader. It further provides</p>	

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	that any such appearance shall, if the Court so directs, be made by the party in person. Further, Section 32 of the Advocates Act, 1961 allows any court, authority or person to permit any person, not enrolled as an Advocate under the aforementioned Act to appear before it.	
<p>Access to Justice for Micro and Small Businesses</p> <p>- Existence of a legal aid program for micro and small businesses</p>	<p>Regulation 25, IIAC (Conduct of Micro and Small Enterprises Arbitration) Regulations, 2024.</p> <p>The India International Arbitration Centre, an institution of national importance has notified the IIAC (Conduct of Micro and Small Enterprises Arbitration) Regulations, 2024, for micro and small enterprises related disputes. Regulation 25 of the IIAC (Conduct of Micro and Small Enterprises Arbitration) Regulations, 2024 provides for legal aid to micro and small enterprises in certain conditions.</p>	<p>These regulations can be accessed at the following link: https://indiaiac.org/admin/homepage_docs/acts/1720511846IIAC_(Conduct_of_Micro_and_Small_Enterprises_Arbitration)_Regulations,_2024.pdf</p>
<p>Facilitated International Dispute Resolution</p> <p>- Setting up a mechanism for prevention and early resolution of investor-state disputes</p>	Under the Indian Model BIT 2015, a Designated Representative of the Defending State has been identified to whom the Notice of a Dispute by the disputing investor has to be served. This Designated Representative is the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, which is the established public agency or government unit tasked specifically with prevention and early resolution of investor-state disputes. The procedure for handling such disputes include constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Group within the Government, chaired by the concerned Ministry.	
<p>Electronic Initiation of a Case</p> <p>- Electronic filing of the initial complaint</p>	The Delhi High Court has framed the “ e-Filing Rules of the High Court of Delhi 2021 ”. The Delhi High Court <i>vide</i> notification dated 22.02.2022 has further notified that that the “e-filing Rules of the High Court of Delhi, 2021” shall come into force in respect of all categories of cases in the Delhi High Court, with effect from 01.03.2022 and they shall also apply to all the District Courts in Delhi in respect of all suits and applications relating to Commercial disputes under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 with effect from 01.04.2022. As per the e-filing rules of the High Court of Delhi 2021, no hard copies of e-filed case are required to be filed.	<p>https://filing.ecourts.gov.in/pdedev/</p>
<p>Electronic Initiation of a Case</p> <p>- Electronic service of process for the initial complaint</p>	<p>National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP)</p> <p>In the Delhi District Courts including commercial courts, NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) Application is available and being used. Summons can also be served through email. The High Court of Delhi has also framed the Delhi Courts Service of Processes by Courier, Fax and Electronic Mail Service (Civil Proceedings) Rules, 2010 which are also applicable to Delhi District Courts.</p>	<p>https://filing.ecourts.gov.in/pdedev/</p> <p>The data with respect to Commercial Courts (at District Judge level) in Delhi is also available at https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/com_mcourt .</p> <p>LIST OF CASES WHICH WERE E-FILED DURING THE MONTH OF</p>

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		<p>AUGUST 2025 https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/view/documents/RWUxTjEvVmNOTXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGQU4vdDNNMwX6c1Blend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvK2JuNzBOKON3ekVYSmxuUDAvVCswYnpuNFVISTNGTi9XWEZrYIVmR3VjRUhwRDJMSWV3R204UFhZNGpyT2IvdWF1VTl6NGk2M0sxWEVUdU1MZ2Fock1nPT0_EQUALS</p>
<p>Electronic Flow of Documents during the Proceedings</p>	<p>Parties can submit subsequent documents and subsequent motions through courts' e-filing portal during the pendency of a case. In the High Court of Delhi, the eligible Advocates/ Litigants can also apply and get copies of the case records online through the Online e-Inspection Portal & e-True Copy Application of Delhi High Court. Further, while a case is under consideration, parties can receive and send documents, as well as file motions such as application of an injunction or rescheduling a hearing, electronically through eFiling 3.0.</p>	<p>https://filing.ecourts.gov.in/pdedev/</p>
<p>Issuing an Electronic Judgment</p>	<p>e-True copy</p> <p>Vide notification no.29/Rules/DHC dated 22.04.2024 e-True copy Rules of the High Court of Delhi, 2024 had commenced w.e.f. 01.07.2024 in this Court & as per rule no.1, facility of providing e-True copies shall be in addition to the existing facility of providing attested copies as per Chapter 5, Part B of Volume V, and Chapter 17 of Volume IV of the Rules of the High Court. An applicant can apply online to obtain e-True copy of digitized record through online services available on the website of this Court, viz www.delhihighcourt.nic.in . As per Rule 15 of e-True Copy Rules of HC of Delhi, 2024, an authenticated e-True Copy shall be deemed to be a certified copy and have legal recognition as provided under IT Act, 2000.</p>	<p>Link for the e-True Copy is:- https://dhcmisc.nic.in/ecopy/ ;</p> <p>A sample Judgement can be seen at:- https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/showFileJudgment/75020022026CW642017_131055.pdf</p>
<p>Electronic Communication with Courts and Enforcement Agents - Electronic communication with courts</p>	<p>eFiling portal, eCourt Mobile App</p> <p>A party is able to communicate with court through electronic means <i>i.e.</i>, they do receive notifications related to their case through various service delivery channels like email / SMS, eFiling portal, eCourt Mobile App. Parties can also enquire about court hearing updates from eCourts services portal as well as from eCourts Mobile App. Parties can also submit additional submissions electronically to Court through eFiling 3.0.</p>	

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	Further, E-Sewa Kendra(s) for such interactions have been established in all District Courts and High Court. They are working in Hybrid Mode and a party can contact through VC link provided on website of Court. Parties can also send email to e-Sewa Kendra or contact on phone to seek clarification regarding their queries. Further SMSs are also sent to giving updates about dates of hearing.	
Admissibility of Digital Evidence	Section 61 to 63 of BSA, 2023 deals with the admissibility of electronic records or digital records. Rule 24 of Chapter XI of the Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018 contains provisions regarding electronic evidence. In terms of the said Rule, the electronic record in the encrypted CD / DVD / Medium is to be uploaded on the server of the Court by the Computer Section	
Virtual Hearings	Cisco Webex Platform Video Conferencing Facility has been made available through the e-courts project. The static VC Links of all the courts of Delhi are made available on the respective website of Courts. Cisco Webex Platform is being used. The Delhi High Court has also framed the “High Court of Delhi Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts 2025” which are applicable to Delhi High Court as well as Delhi District Courts.	
Auxiliary Electronic Services - Electronic payment of court fees	e-Payment Facility is available through the e-courts project. https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/epay/ In the Delhi High Court, online e-Court fee and e-stamp purchase facilities are available through the counters as also through their website.	https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/epay/
Auxiliary Electronic Services - Electronic tracking of cases	Case Status Facility is available through the e-courts project. A party can track the status of its case in the district courts online https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/ In the Delhi High Court any Advocate/party can track/get the status of any case, online on the website of Delhi High Court i.e. www.delhihighcourt.nic.in under the heading “Case status” and “Case History”. The High Court of Delhi has also started its WhatsApp services through whatsapp No. 9112114450 whereby any Advocate/Litigant/General Public can obtain the latest status of any Case of High Court of Delhi.	https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/ For instance, link for “East District Court, Delhi- Case Status” is provided for reference: https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/case-status-search-by-case-number/
Auxiliary Electronic Services - Electronic access to court schedule	The court schedule of all hearings is available online as the cause lists generated through Case Information System are available on the Website of the District Courts. For instance, link for “East District Court, Delhi- Cause List / Daily Board” is provided for reference: https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/cause-list-%e2%81%84-daily-board/ Daily Cause Lists of the High Court of Delhi are uploaded on the website of Court and also sent to all registered Advocates via email	https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/

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	on daily basis. Cause List link is: https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/online-causelist Advocates or Litigants can generate personalized Cause List of their cases on their registered mobile nos. through WhatsApp service of DH Court through WhatsApp No. 9112114450	
Online Auctions	Auctions can be conducted in-person as well as online. The power in this regard rests with the courts. Order XXI, Rule 65 of CPC, 1908 states that every sale in execution of a decree shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by such person as the court may appoint in this behalf, and shall be made by public auction in the manner prescribed. Further, in the Delhi High Court the Sale Notices, Auction Notices, etc. received are uploaded on the website of Delhi Court under “Public Notices” link. https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/public-notice All steps are invariably taken to enable a transparent process by Courts since these are conducted under the aegis of the Court.	https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/public-notice
Public Database for Acts of Legislation	India Code is a searchable database, free of charge that consists of enactments/Legislations enacted by the Central, States and Union Territory Administrations and their subordinate legislations made from time to time.	https://www.indiacode.nic.in/
Public Access to Court Hearings Held in Person	Restrictions are left to the discretion of the Presiding Judge to be determined on a case to case basis under Section 153B of CPC, 1908. Section 153B of CPC, 1908 provided that the place in which any Civil Court is held for the purpose of trying any suit shall be deemed to be an open Court, to which the public generally may have access so far as the same can conveniently contain them: Provided that the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.	
Public Access to Court Hearings Held Online	Restrictions are left to the discretion of the Presiding Judge to be determined on a case to case basis under Section 153B of CPC, 1908. Online hearing of the Commercial Courts is open to public, including independent media and no Arbitrary restrictions are being applied. VC Links of all the Hon'ble Benches on the Commercial Appellate Division are published in the Daily Cause List to facilitate Video Conference/ Hybrid hearing.	The Cause list of Delhi High Court is available at https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/cause-lists For instance, Cause List reflecting the VC link for East District Court, Delhi is: https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/cause-list-%e2%81%84-daily-board/
Publication of Judgments of Higher Courts	At the supreme and appellate levels, a ‘Judgment & Order Search’ portal provides a repository for Judgments and Final Orders of Courts.	https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in/pdfs/search/?app_token= ;

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		https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/case-number
Publication of Judgments of First Instance Courts	<p>For instance, link for “East District Court, Delhi- Court Orders” is provided for reference: https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/court-orders-search-by-court-number/</p> <p>Further, a ‘Judgment & Order Search’ portal provides a repository for Judgments and Final Orders of Courts- https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in/pdfsearch/?app_token=</p> <p>Judgment link of Delhi High Court is as under: https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/get-case-type-status.</p>	
Publication of Information on Courts’ Composition - Statistics on the number of judges disaggregated by individual court and by level of court	List of judges (including photographs) is made available on the websites of the respective courts. There is a link namely ‘Commercial Divisions/Commercial Courts’ available on the website of Delhi High Court.	https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/delhi-high-court-judges-holding-commercial-courts ; https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/list-of-judges/
Publication of Information on Courts’ Composition - Statistics on the number of judges disaggregated by sex	The gender disaggregated information in respect of the Judges of Delhi High Court holding Commercial Courts and also for the dedicated Commercial Courts operational in Delhi District Courts is also available on the website of the respective Courts.	https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/delhi-high-court-judges-holding-commercial-courts ; https://eastdelhi.dcourts.gov.in/list-of-judges/
Publication of Information on Performance of Courts and Enforcement Agents - Time to disposition report	In case of Delhi High Court, monthly statistical reports for Commercial Division & Commercial Appellate Division are published on website every month wherein institution, disposal, pendency, avg. no. of days in disposal of cases & avg. no. of hearing in disposal of cases is displayed for all categories of commercial cases filed in HC.	https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/RWUxTjEvVmNOTXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGQU4vdDNNMWx6c1Blend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvK3NEdS9YN21qVSsrM3VTZjEwSVB3dlhSZmVCYmRzR3JteGRFL3I4TIBWWHJNM0VMWjRmazJGWXNheEdBaUJGSWs_EQUALS ‘Time taken’ reports are being published by courts on their respective websites. Data w.r.t. Commercial Courts (at District Judge level) in Delhi is available at under heading consolidated reports https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/comcourt For instance, Commercial Court data for October, 2024 for Delhi HC is available at:

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		https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/files/2025-03/480728262672df0d0bc1f9_1.pdf
<p>Publication of Information on Performance of Courts and Enforcement Agents</p> <p>- Clearance rate report</p>	<p>The data regarding case clearance rate for Delhi high court and Delhi District Courts is available. For instance, the link to the report for the month of June 2024 has been provided above.</p>	<p>https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/RWUxTjEvVmN0TXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGQU4vdDNNMwx6c1Blend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvKOR1Wm5sdGNxVHh6VTNzaVpPQ29qN3V3SEJQeUhDVFJBakFOcWJ2U2NUdWtSTzZwa3lrK3MrdVo1M3A1N1hiLzhCZFRCAi9xeFpjTHkvT1lFUXc1bHBRPT0_EQUALS</p>
<p>Publication of Information on Performance of Courts and Enforcement Agents</p> <p>- Statistics on the average length of enforcement proceedings</p>	<p>Statistics mentioning average number of days taken in disposal of enforcement proceedings are already available on the website of this Court under the link Commercial Divisions / Commercial Courts. For instance, the link to the report for the month of June 2024 has been provided above.</p>	<p>https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/RWUxTjEvVmN0TXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGQU4vdDNNMwx6c1Blend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvKOR1Wm5sdGNxVHh6VTNzaVpPQ29qN3I3YjFvRWd5N2UxVnVRczVXNWITY3JuNWZnSHk0cU5xb2tZbVV6ZkpVRIU_EQUALS</p>
<p>Publication of Information on Performance of Courts and Enforcement Agents</p> <p>- Statistics on the number of resolved enforcement cases and the number of unresolved cases (turnover rate)</p>	<p>Summary of commercial cases' reports are already being published by Delhi District Courts & Delhi High Court on their respective websites.</p>	<p>https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/comcourt</p>

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Category D. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (Pillar II Public Services)

B-Ready assessment area	Relevant Provisions	Links
Availability of Commercial Arbitration Services - Availability of domestic arbitration	There are a number of arbitral institutions providing various services relating to conduct of domestic arbitration such as Delhi International Arbitration Centre and India International Arbitration Centre.	
Availability of Commercial Arbitration Services - Availability of international arbitration	There are several arbitral institution such as Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) and India International Arbitration Centre (IIAC) which provides for the conduct of arbitral proceedings including international arbitration.	
Special Procedures in Arbitration - Emergency arbitration procedure	<p>Rule 14, DIAC (Arbitration Proceedings) Rules, 2023; Regulation 18, India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023.</p> <p>Local arbitration institution such as IIAC and DIAC provides for emergency arbitration. Regulation 18 of the India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023 provides for emergency arbitration.</p> <p>Similarly, Rule 14 of the DIAC (Arbitration Proceedings) Rules, 2023 provides for the emergency arbitration procedure.</p>	<p>Regulation can be accessed at: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration_docs/acts/16960015101694065337India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulation, 2023 (English Version).pdf</p> <p>Rules can be accessed at: https://dhcdiac.nic.in/diac-arbitration-proceedings-rules-2018/</p>
Special Procedures in Arbitration - Expedited (fast-track) procedure	<p>Rules 12 and Rule 13, DIAC (Arbitration Proceedings) Rules, 2023 ; Regulation 17, IIAC (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023.</p> <p>Section 29B of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 provides for conduct of arbitration through fast-track procedure. Regulation 17 of the IIAC (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023 provides for fast track arbitration. Similarly, DIAC provides for the fast-track procedure under Rules 12 and Rule 13 of the DIAC (Arbitration Proceedings) Rules, 2023.</p>	<p>Regulation can be accessed at: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration_docs/acts/16960015101694065337India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulation, 2023 (English Version).pdf</p> <p>Rules can be accessed at: https://dhcdiac.nic.in/diac-arbitration-proceedings-rules-2018/</p>

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B-Ready assessment area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<p>Special Procedures in Arbitration - Consolidation of related arbitral proceedings and joinder of additional parties</p>	<p>Rule 6, DIAC (Arbitration of Proceedings) Rules, 2023; Regulation 7, India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023.</p> <p>Regulation 7 of the India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023 provides for both consolidation of related arbitral proceedings and joinder of additional parties. Similarly, DIAC provides for both consolidation and joinder under Rule 6 of the DIAC (Arbitration of Proceedings) Rules, 2023.</p>	<p>Regulation can be accessed at: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/docs/acts/16960015101694065337India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulation, 2023 (English Version).pdf</p> <p>Rules can be accessed at: https://dhcdiac.nic.in/diac-arbitration-proceedings-rules-2018/</p>
<p>Promotion of Arbitration - Setting up a roster of arbitrators</p>	<p>Certain institutions maintain panel of arbitrators in both domestic and international arbitration which include Indian and foreign arbitrators.</p> <p>DIAC maintains an up-to-date list of Panel of Arbitrators approved by its Arbitration Committee, and this list is publicly accessible on the DIAC website - https://dhcdiac.nic.in/panel-of-arbitrators/</p> <p>The panel of arbitrators maintained by IAC for Domestic Arbitration is available at following link: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/domestic arbitrators The panel of arbitrators maintained by IAC for International Arbitration is available at following link: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/international arbitrators</p>	<p>DIAC - https://dhcdiac.nic.in/panel-of-arbitrators/ ;</p> <p>IIAC- https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/domestic arbitrators ;</p> <p>https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/international arbitrators</p>
<p>Promotion of Arbitration - Checking the quality of draft arbitral awards</p>	<p>Rule 31, DIAC (Arbitration proceedings) Rules, 2023; Regulation 33, IAC (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023.</p> <p>Regulation 33 of IAC (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulations, 2023 provides for the check of quality of draft arbitral award in terms of form and pointing out any typographical or clerical errors in the draft award without the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal.</p> <p>Similarly, Rule 31 of DIAC (Arbitration proceedings) Rules, 2023 provides for scrutiny of drafts Arbitral awards by a Scrutiny Board.</p>	<p>Regulation can be accessed at the following link: https://indiaiac.org/arbitration/docs/acts/16960015101694065337India International Arbitration Centre (Conduct of Arbitration) Regulation, 2023 (English Version).pdf</p> <p>https://dhcdiac.nic.in/diac-arbitration-proceedings-rules-2018/</p>

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<p>Digitalization of Arbitration - Online platform for arbitration</p>	<p>IIAC has developed a software that allows parties to file, view, & download all submitted documents in arbitration proceedings through a secured online platform.</p> <p>For DIAC, all stakeholders in arbitration proceeding can view & download documents filed on e-filing module. Parties/Counsels can file pleadings & other case-related documents, while Arbitrators can upload their orders/awards on same platform.</p>	<p>https://indiaiac.org/registerOrLogin</p> <p>User manual & FAQs providing instructions for usage of online filing during arbitration proceedings, can be accessed at:</p> <p>Users Manual: https://indiaiac.org/admin/homepage_docs/acts/1761557511User_Manual_for_Users_and_Arbitrators.pdf</p> <p>FAQs: https://indiaiac.org/admin/homepage_docs/acts/1761557544FAQs_for_Users_and_Arbitrators.pdf</p>
<p>Digitalization of Arbitration - Virtual conferences and hearings in arbitration</p>	<p>India International Arbitration Centre and Delhi International Arbitration Centre provides virtual conference and hearings services.</p>	
<p>Digitalization of Arbitration - Electronic signing of an arbitral award</p>	<p>An arbitral award can be securely signed electronically (by way of Digital or electronic signature) by all involved arbitrators. In this regard, section 66 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 may be noted.</p>	
<p>Transparency of Arbitration - Statistics on the number of cases resolved through arbitration</p>	<p>The number of commercial cases resolved through arbitration is maintained and available on DIAC website.</p>	<p>https://dhcdiac.nic.in/statistics-2/</p>
<p>Transparency of Arbitration - Statistics on the number of appointments of arbitrators disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>IIAC website, provides number of appointment of arbitrators disaggregated by sex, which is being updated at regular intervals from time to time and is readily available.</p> <p>Similarly, DIAC maintains the data of the appointment of arbitrators on the basis of gender.</p>	<p>https://indiaiac.org/admin/homepage_docs/acts/1753359823List_of_Arbitrators_Appointed.pdf ; https://dhcdiac.nic.in/</p>
<p>Availability of Commercial Court-Annexed Mediation - Availability of court-annexed mediation at the first instance level</p>	<p>Samadhan, Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre is a court-annexed Mediation Centre which provides services to resolve the commercial disputes. Similarly, each Delhi District Court complexes have a Court annexed Mediation Centre, where services for resolution of Commercial Cases are provided.</p>	<p>https://dhcmediation.nic.in/</p> <p>https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx</p>
<p>Availability of Commercial Court-Annexed Mediation</p>	<p>Samadhan, Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre is a court-annexed Mediation Centre which provides services to resolve the commercial disputes.</p>	<p>https://dhcmediation.nic.in/</p>

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- Availability of court-annexed mediation at the appellate level		
Availability of Commercial Private Mediation	Samadhan, Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre	
Promotion of Mediation - Setting up a roster of mediators	Samadhan, Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre maintain an up-to-date publicly accessible list of all empanelled trained mediators. The same is available on the website of the Centre under the link: https://dhcmediation.nic.in/announcement-list The list of empanelled Mediators of Delhi District Courts i.e. Delhi Mediation Centres is posted on the following link: https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx	https://dhcmediation.nic.in/announcement-list ; https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx
Promotion of Mediation - Financial incentives to use mediation	Sections 16 and 16A, Court Fees Act, 1870 Court referred mediation is generally free. Further, there is provision of Refund of Court fees under Sections 16 and 16A of Court Fees Act, 1870. Section 16 of Court Fees Act, 1870 provides for refund of fee & states that where court refers parties to suit to any one of the mode of settlement of dispute referred to in section 89 of CPC, 1908, which includes mediation, plaintiff shall be entitled to a certificate from the court authorising him to receive back from the collector, the full amount of the fee paid in respect of such plaint. Further, section 16A of the Court-Fees Act, 1870 as applicable to Delhi provides for refund of half the amount of all fees paid in respect of the claim or claims in the suit or appeal.	
Digitalization of Mediation - Electronic submission of a request to mediate	Facility is available at Delhi High Court Mediation Centre. Any party desirous of participating / appearing virtually in a fresh or pending matter can submit its request through email at samadhan@dhc.nic.in or mediation.dhc@nic.in . Such request is considered subject to the availability of the slot on the Video Conferencing platform on the requested date and time. The Centre thereafter sends a VC Link on the email id of the parties / lawyers to join the mediation proceedings through CISCO WebEx platform. The aforesaid information is available under the head 'FAQ'. The link of the same is mentioned below:- https://dhcmediation.nic.in/faqs	https://dhcmediation.nic.in/faqs
Digitalization of Mediation - Virtual meetings in mediation	CISCO Webex In both court-annexed mediation and private mediation. Samadhan, Delhi High Court Mediation & Conciliation Centre and all Delhi Mediation Centres of Delhi District Courts provide facility of online mediation proceedings between parties and mediator through secured online platform viz. CISCO Webex. https://dhcmediation.nic.in/	
Digitalization of Mediation - Electronic signing of a mediation agreement	In both court-annexed mediation and private mediation. The requisite provisions under the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 and Information Technology Act, 2000, recognise electronic signatures.	
Transparency of Mediation - Statistics on the number of cases resolved through mediation	https://dhcmediation.nic.in/realtimependency ; https://delhicourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/QTdPc0VsdjNtNDhWaUV3Z0x3VGVwYTU4NXVNL0hGUUVdYkVydEJFcEZJTFHTENBcCtWaThrVGpxUldmY055bFM3KzNTKONiZ2pKwKhrTFlqa29NVG85MIV2OXFSaTBST1pSbkVDR3BxV1E9 ;	

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	<p>https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/RWUxTjEvVmN0TXJPNHhDamVuSmRvVWRsR3F2NwVlcHpqcnFGOU4vdDNNMWx6c1BLend5ajlZVmJtTi84dEwvK3NEdS9YN21qVSsrM3VTZjEwSVB3dlnXQ2gyRTivN1BNZEZYOGxjN2NhalV4ajdvS2tJWtNHWXZNMDFuamNrb1Y_EQUALS ;</p> <p>The data with respect to Delhi Mediation Centre is available at https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx</p> <p>The data with respect to Pre Institution Mediation Settlement by Delhi District Courts is available at https://delhidistrictcourts.nic.in/commcourt</p> <p>The data relating to Samadhan i.e. Mediation Centre of Delhi High Court is available on the link https://dhcmediation.nic.in/realtimependency</p>	
<p>Transparency of Mediation - Statistics on the number of appointments of mediators disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>Such statistics are published by institutions like Mediation & Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) DHC. The statistics with regard to the number of Mediators disaggregated by sex is available on the website of the Centre under the head 'OUR MEDIATORS' The link of the same is mentioned below:- https://dhcmediation.nic.in/ourmediators Delhi District Court Mediation Centres:</p> <p>Statistics relating to number of mediators, disaggregated by gender attached with Delhi District Court Mediation Centres can be accessed at https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx</p>	<p>https://dhcmediation.nic.in/our-mediators ;</p> <p>https://delhicourts.nic.in/viewdocuments/OTdPc0VsdjNtNDhWaUV3Z0x3VGvWYTU4NXVNL0hGUUVDYkVydEJFcEZJUENHVy9KbCsvMkdSV3NYK25kOHZKdzdldkhFckRQRi9pYmVOTFJEOUZDeE5GcURza0U2OUR5VjRMTnlwYnpxaFU9 ;</p> <p>https://dhcmediation.nic.in/ourmediators ;</p> <p>https://delhicourts.nic.in/mediation-inx</p>